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Marginal Column By "COMMENTATOR"

THERE are various interpretations of the "Old soldiers take away" theme. General MacArthur for instance will be the keynote at next Monday's Republican convention in Chicago. The Taft forces are dominating all key positions including the vital mandate commissions and the ambassadorial post. Last week by Taft's father in Chicago, exactly forty years ago, may bring victory to his son. This at least is the hope of a big majority of U.S. politicians: all the Democrats, who assume that they will be able to beat Taft, and most Republican regulars.

TAFT has about 500 votes. Eisenhower about 400, and more than six hundred are needed for the successful candidate, neither is expected to win on the first ballot. Hardly anyone ever did and there have sometimes been more than a hundred ballots; and the most astounding thing has occasionally happened between the first and, say, the thirty-eighth, Wendell Wilkie, a newcomer to American politics, brought a mere handful of votes to the Republican Convention in 1940. Both Dewey and Taft had many more, yet even the Republican nomination. This year the decision of the delegations from California, Pennsylvania, Michigan, which are non-committed or have chosen a favorite son, will probably be decisive.

STUDY of the national conventions of the two great American parties would be a fascinating subject for research. Much has been said, to be sure, since that famous day when Warren Harding was nominated in one of those "smoke-filled back rooms" which have become proverbial in the American political jargon. There will be as much haggling as ever, and the struggle between the two opposing camps may be even more bitter than in recent elections. The argument of the anti-faction is that the Generalissimo, because he is an outsider of strength, is one statesman who vote Republican anyway. Eisenhower's main attraction, they believe, is his influence on the swing vote which is decisive.

THE Democrats, however, are much more hopeful now than they were a few months ago. They think that Eisenhower has been beaten. American citizens have no predilection for generals as presidents. The record of some of them, like Washington, Jackson and Hayes has been good, but others, like Grant and Pierce, were notable failures. And then there were such generals as Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Westcott, and Palmer, (hardly remembered nowadays), who were defeated in the presidential race. The Democrats believe that they might again win on a Fair Deal basis, the old recipe of Bryan and Wilson, which F.D.R. used with such expertise. They have explained with some success that the election of General Eisenhower would mean that the chairmanship in the Senate would go to McCarthy, Bridges, Wiley, and that all similar members would be given leading posts in the lower house.

THE Democratic Convention is due to take place in Chicago a fortnight after the G.O.P.'s. Anything might happen there, any dark horse might be made a candidate either by acclamation or in one of those small backrooms. The Democrats might even nominate Truman or Eisenhower, though it does not appear likely. It is an extremely tricky business, but infinitely preferable to those elections in which there is but one candidate who invariably gets 99.99 per cent.

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S.A. MEIR DIZENGOFF
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expected to sail from New York on July 15
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Hague Results Already Clear

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — It is already clear that the settlement with Israel will provide for the delivery of goods valued at \$175m. Mr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, told a meeting of the Policy Committee of the Conference here in a report on The Hague talks.

He added that the Conference would also obtain a substantial sum, if not a fully adequate one. There is "every reason to believe that in the near future" agreement will be reached in The Hague talks, he said.

Dr. Goldmann expressed the view that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his associates have displayed an understanding of the moral obligation of Germany to make material amends for certain of the damages wrought by the Nazis.

Taxi Drivers To Re-Register

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The country-wide committee of the Taxi Drivers Association resolved here tonight to advise Association members to register tomorrow for the two compulsory rest days a week so as to maintain taxi services seven days a week. Each taxi stand will make its own arrangements as to the days tomorrow and only about 50 per cent of the drivers will choose their rest days on Friday and Saturday.

The taxi drivers at a meeting which lasted until early this morning decided to abide by the Secretary's decision and will re-register.

The Traffic Controller may decide this day or tomorrow to issue an amendment to the Emergency Traffic Regulations which require taxi drivers to be licensed and to have a license which is renewed every six months. The Traffic Controller may decide to issue an amendment to the Emergency Traffic Regulations which require taxi drivers to be licensed and to have a license which is renewed every six months.

Imports Down 11.1m. But Gap Widens

Although imports dropped in April by 11.1m. as compared with March, the adverse gap between imports and exports continued to grow in April this year (IL.533m.) compared with the previous April (IL.7m.), according to Foreign Trade Statistics released in Jerusalem yesterday.

In April of this year 21 per cent of imports were covered by exports, as compared with 24.1 per cent in April, 1951.

Imports in April, 1952 were IL.103m. in March IL.113m., and in April, 1951, IL.93m. Exports were IL.318m. in March, and IL.52m. in April, 1951.

U.N. Heads Meet In Tiberias; Riley Back

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The four U.N. Chairmen of the Mixed Armistice Commission held an unexpected meeting here today. They held consultations for two and a half hours together with their advisers.

Observers who happened on the meeting which took place on the terrace of the Grand Kinneret Hotel here expressed surprise that it should have been held at this time when the four Arab Armistice delegations are meeting at Damascus.

It was remarked that the U.N. Chairmen there to leave their usual meeting place in Jerusalem and gather here in Galilee.

Attending the meeting were Gen. Ben-Zion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, and Mr. E. Weizmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency.

General Riley, arrived at Tiberias yesterday afternoon. He immediately crossed the line at Mandelbaum Gate and went directly to U.N. Headquarters at "Government House."

Potash Talks A Success

Special to The POST
News was received in Jerusalem yesterday that the agreement between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Potash Ltd. has been successfully negotiated in London, as that Mr. Haim Cohen, Minister of Justice, and his party are expected to leave for home tomorrow evening.

The Board of Palestine Potash will sign the agreement after its meeting early next week. The consent of the British Treasury is required for the arrangement, but its approval is a foregone conclusion. It was stated in Jerusalem yesterday that work of the Board should commence immediately after the Board of the Potash Company in London has put its signature to the agreement.

Large Iron Ore Deposits Reported

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Large deposits of what is believed to be good quality iron ore have been discovered in the Wadi Jiraf (believed to be the ancient wilderness of Paran) in the southern Negev.

A party of geologists who explored the wadi bed two months ago found large surface deposits stretching about 12 kilometres. The quantity available there can only be determined after further investigations, but appears to be worth working.

Beersheba Power

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Beersheba is due to be connected to the countrywide electric grid system on Tuesday, it was learned here today. When the link-up is completed this town light since shortly after its liberation are no longer needed, they will be moved to Elath.

Talal Back In Jordan Capital

AMMAN, Thursday (AP). — King Talal arrived in Amman today after several weeks' absence from his country.

After an official reception at the airport King Talal went immediately to the Palace to rest after his trip from Europe.

Jordan Accepts Big Irrigation Plan; UNRWA Provides Funds

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Jordan Government has accepted in principle a major irrigation and hydro-electric scheme for harnessing the waters of the river Yarmuk which flows along the Jordan-Syrian frontier.

The scheme — a first large-scale irrigation venture to be adopted in Jordan — is the result of planning and surveys by British and U.S. engineers.

The estimated cost is \$35m., most of which, it is hoped, will be provided by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency.

The scheme will provide a reservoir on the Yarmuk near the Syrian frontier from which it is planned to lead a canal down the Jordan Valley to the Dead Sea. Two hydro-electric power stations, one at the southern end of the Dead Sea, will be built.

General Riley, arrived at Tiberias yesterday afternoon. He immediately crossed the line at Mandelbaum Gate and went directly to U.N. Headquarters at "Government House."

Communists Make New Offer for Korea Truce

USSR Vetoes Int'l Red Cross Probe
Contains Concession To Allies

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Communists today presented a new proposal for settling the problem of the repatriation of prisoners of war — the only issue holding up an armistice agreement in the Korean war.

In submitting the proposal, Gen. Nam Il said: If your side agrees to this proposal of our side that a suitable agreement may be reached on the question of the exchange of our prisoners, our side is convinced that an armistice in Korea will be reached without delay.

The negotiators agreed to meet again tomorrow and the U.N. delegates said they would study the proposal.

Few details of the Communist plan were disclosed. One provision, seen here at a concession to the Allies, would permit a direct return to their homes of South Koreans who had been captured by the Communists, pressed into their ranks and then recaptured by the Allies.

But it was not fully understood what the Communists meant by another provision, which would require other prisoners — held by both sides — according to nationality, with a re-examination of prisoner lists to facilitate repatriation.

Arrested Members Brought to Assembly

PUSAN, Thursday (Reuter). — Seven members of the South Korean National Assembly held for trial here were taken to the Assembly hall today as police redoubled to round up enough members to debate a compromise bill aimed at easing the political crisis.

Four other Assemblymen arrested on unspecified charges were also taken there. Legislators cheered as the men entered the hall.

In a secret and informal committee session the Assemblymen meanwhile debated the amendment which will determine how future Presidents of South Korea will be elected. President Syngman Rhee wants the President elected by popular vote.

By this afternoon 140 assembly members were seated. It was only the second time that the legislators had managed to get a voting quorum — 92 members — since martial law was imposed on May 23.

Truman Hits Out At Isolationists

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — President Truman told Congress today that American "go it alone" advocates are inviting World War III and that it was the U.N. which made it possible to stop Russia.

The Kremlin policy of conquest might have been irresistible, he said, "if it had not been clearly and decisively brought to the bar of world opinion in the U.N."

In an annual report detailing U.S. relations with the U.N., the President declared: "We can win peace, but we cannot win it alone. And above all we cannot win it by force alone. We can win peace only by continuing to work with international justice and morality through the U.N."

Israeli Premier Sees Lloyd in London

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri el-Said had a private discussion today with British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd. They are understood to have discussed the general situation in the Middle East.

Nuri plans to return by air to Baghdad on Saturday.

Engine Trouble Causes Jlem Power Failures

The breakdown of two diesel engines at the central power station in Jerusalem three days ago caused occasional outages in power in Jerusalem this week. The machines are being repaired and should be in operation by Sunday. The Post was told last night.

Good, clean fun

These days few people have money to spare for entertainment. But if one does go out for an evening, then one should at least have a thoroughly enjoyable time. A good mood is of course essential, and so is good clean fun. Particularly when people are thrown so close together as they are in the cinema, one of the most enjoyable things to do is to see a good, clean, fun picture.

There is a film you must not miss. "The First Great Jewish Film." This is a film you must not miss. "The First Great Jewish Film." This is a film you must not miss.

Well known American writer summed it up: "The First Great Jewish Film." This is a film you must not miss. "The First Great Jewish Film." This is a film you must not miss.

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Israel Hails U.S. On Independence Day

The Acting President and the Prime Minister sent the following messages to the President and the Secretary of State of the United States on the 17th anniversary of American Independence Day, today, July 4.

Mr. Truman's message was: "In the name of President Wilson and on my own behalf I have great pleasure in extending to you and the people of the United States the warmest greetings of the Jewish people of Israel on this day of their independence. The Jewish people of Israel, who have been persecuted for centuries, have at last achieved their own state. This is a great achievement and a source of pride for all Jews everywhere. We hope that the United States will continue to support the Jewish people of Israel and to help them in their struggle for peace and justice."

FIRST STEP

A group of 24 students of the Young Jewish Organization, headed by Dr. Moshe Baran, former pupil of the Hebrew High School in Tel Aviv, are leaving for the U.S. today for a two-month visit. The trip was arranged by the Jewish Agency and the Hebrew Teachers Association in the U.S. The teachers' group is headed by Dr. Moshe Baran, former pupil of the Hebrew High School in Tel Aviv. The students are headed by Mr. Tuvia Comot.

Artzab Completes 50th Voyage

HAIFA, Thursday.—The 5200-ton Artzab, on whose mast the blue and white colors of the State were hoisted in 1948, left Haifa Port on her 50th trip in the Zim Company service last night. She has carried 30,000 passengers.

She was the first Israeli vessel to enter Odessa, Poland, to bring immigrants from there. In January, 1951, the ship distinguished herself by saving a Greek steamer, and was awarded £11,000 by a Lloyd's naval court several weeks ago.

Students, Teachers Here From U.S.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (Rim).—A group of 24 students of the Young Jewish Organization and 20 teachers arrived here by special EL Al plane from New York yesterday for a two-month visit. The trip was arranged by the Jewish Agency and the Hebrew Teachers Association in the U.S. The teachers' group is headed by Dr. Moshe Baran, former pupil of the Hebrew High School in Tel Aviv. The students are headed by Mr. Tuvia Comot.

16 of Grant-in-Aid Staff Already Here

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (Rim).—Sixteen economic experts and administrative assistants of the Technical Cooperation Administration's grant-in-aid office in Israel are already at work here. Mr. Bruce McDaniel, the administrator, said here yesterday. The total number of staff will be 34.

Mr. McDaniel came to the airport to meet two economic experts who arrived to join the staff.

T.A. Hawkers Appeal For Licences

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Rim).—Deputy Mayor H. Lewanow this morning received a delegation from a group of 10 hawkers demonstrating before the municipal building and promising to help them obtain licences to sell vegetables.

The demonstrators complained that they had been told by the Food Controller here that all fruit and vegetables found in their possession would be confiscated if they had no municipal trading licence.

South Africans May Not Lose Citizenship

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—South Africans permanently resident in Israel prior to July 24, 1948, will not lose their South African citizenship by the automatic granting of Israeli citizenship, it appears according to counsel's opinion from South Africa, contained in a circular issued by the Israeli Committee of the South African Zionist Federation in Rehov Hayarok, Tel Aviv.

The position may well be different in relation to South African citizens who come to Israel for permanent residence on an immigration certificate after July 24. In review, much depends on the precise terms in which the application for the immigration certificate is worded.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Israeli offices of the South African Zionist Federation in Rehov Hayarok, Tel Aviv.

Bank Leumi Accounts Near IL.100m in First Annual Report

The first annual report of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. covering the year to December 31, 1951, has just been published in a much more detailed form than those of its predecessor, the Anglo-Palestine Bank which started business 50 years ago.

The 64-page booklet also gives a survey on the Bank's issue Department, the Government Loan Administration, the Tel Aviv Securities Clearing House and the Bankers Clearing House Association, as well as a number of subsidiaries.

The capital of the Bank Leumi now stands at IL.1,200,000, reserves at IL.1,200,000, as well. The current deposit and other accounts advanced to IL.92,500,000 last year. Cash was reduced to IL.12,779,000 in IL.9,941,000 during the period under review.

30,000 Credits

Advances to customers aggregated IL.30,000 in the 1st six months of the year. The report states that the bank's capital is IL.1,200,000, reserves IL.1,200,000, and current deposit and other accounts advanced to IL.92,500,000 last year. Cash was reduced to IL.12,779,000 in IL.9,941,000 during the period under review.

Movement from Cities Back To Land Noted by Agency

The movement of immigrants from their agricultural settlements, which reached a peak in 1951, has stopped completely, a Jewish Agency spokesman reported yesterday.

There were even indications that a new movement might be under way—one from the cities to the farms. He cited as an example the Yemmoite settlers of a Negro market who, having abandoned their settlements last winter, had recently applied to Agency authorities to return them to their former settlements or to help them resettle on the land.

The spokesman expressed the opinion that the reason for this new development might be the greater difficulty of finding employment in the cities and the greater possibility of finding work on farms.

CROP ESTIMATES UP 100 PER CENT

The latest estimate of grain and other crops for 1953 is up 100 per cent from the estimate for 1952. The estimate for 1953 is 1,000,000 tons, compared with 500,000 tons for 1952. The estimate for 1953 is 1,000,000 tons, compared with 500,000 tons for 1952.

Deferred Doctor Must Serve

The High Court yesterday refused to issue Dr. A. Kimche, a recent graduate of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, an order nisi against the Army authorities to show cause why they should not refrain from inducting the applicant.

Dr. Kimche, who had immigrated at an age which made him eligible for two years' service, went beyond the law in refusing to serve. The applicant pleaded that when he was called up in December last year the Army put him into the Reserve. They could not now call him up again for service in the regular Army, he argued.

100 Injured in Berlin Train Crash

BERLIN, Thursday (Rim).—One hundred and ninety people were injured, some seriously, in an elevated train collision in the U.S. sector last night, police disclosed today.

The train crashed into the rear of another which was stationary near the Tempelhof airport. Both trains were packed with Berliners going home from work.

Though all elevated railways in Berlin come under East Berlin control, West Berlin brigades and ambulances gathered in force at the scene and carried out rescue work unimpeded.

Quick Police Work Recovers Jewellery

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Rim).—A hitch-hiker got a lift in a taxi from Akko to the Agudat HaTorah near Hadassah this morning and left a suitcase containing a collection of stamps and valuable jewellery in the vehicle. Two hours later the case was returned to her intact by police.

She reported the matter to the police in Hadassah, who warned all stations. The truck was stopped in the Haifa market and the case was found.

Thief From Dead Woman Reported

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Rim).—Two employees of the Municipal Hospital here were detained yesterday and released on IL.500 bail each today on charges of having stolen a ring belonging to a dead woman.

According to the charge sheet, Avraham Friedman and Michael Storch had taken the diamond from a ring belonging to Mrs. Sara Zucker who had died in hospital and had substituted it with a cheap imitation. The theft was discovered by Mrs. Zucker's son who lodged a complaint with the police. Bail was provided by the Deputy Director of the Hospital.

FATHER DID NOT ABANDON CHILD

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Rim).—A father who was charged with abandoning his child in the Jewish Agency office here was freed by Magistrate M. Chervinsky today. The father, Hal Arvill, 34, of the Ramat Hashikma moshava, said that he had not intended to abandon his four-year-old daughter, but only leave her alone briefly as a sign of protest at the fact the Agency had not supplied him with permanent housing.

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(11 seats) 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50, 11.50, 12.50, 13.50, 14.50, 15.50, 16.50, 17.50, 18.50, 19.50, 20.50, 21.50, 22.50, 23.50, 24.50, 25.50, 26.50, 27.50, 28.50, 29.50, 30.50, 31.50, 32.50, 33.50, 34.50, 35.50, 36.50, 37.50, 38.50, 39.50, 40.50, 41.50, 42.50, 43.50, 44.50, 45.50, 46.50, 47.50, 48.50, 49.50, 50.50, 51.50, 52.50, 53.50, 54.50, 55.50, 56.50, 57.50, 58.50, 59.50, 60.50, 61.50, 62.50, 63.50, 64.50, 65.50, 66.50, 67.50, 68.50, 69.50, 70.50, 71.50, 72.50, 73.50, 74.50, 75.50, 76.50, 77.50, 78.50, 79.50, 80.50, 81.50, 82.50, 83.50, 84.50, 85.50, 86.50, 87.50, 88.50, 89.50, 90.50, 91.50, 92.50, 93.50, 94.50, 95.50, 96.50, 97.50, 98.50, 99.50, 100.50, 101.50, 102.50, 103.50, 104.50, 105.50, 106.50, 107.50, 108.50, 109.50, 110.50, 111.50, 112.50, 113.50, 114.50, 115.50, 116.50, 117.50, 118.50, 119.50, 120.50, 121.50, 122.50, 123.50, 124.50, 125.50, 126.50, 127.50, 128.50, 129.50, 130.50, 131.50, 132.50, 133.50, 134.50, 135.50, 136.50, 137.50, 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THE WORKING WEEK Summer Time and Electricity Saving

TOMORROW at midnight, double summer time was due to have gone into effect, clocks were to have been moved up another hour, putting Israeli watches four hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. The decision to advance the clocks again was taken at the weekly Cabinet meeting on Sunday. As the Government spokesman explained to the Press, it was the result of a proposal of the Minister of the Interior, who had received a request to that effect from the Electric Company. One additional hour of daylight each evening for the two months the double summer time was scheduled to last would save the Electric Company about \$50,000, the Minister said.

After the Minister of Health, questioned by his colleagues in the Cabinet, said that doctors would have no special objection to double summer time, the decision was made and duly published.

Among those who read the announcement were many, including members of Mr. Shapira's Hapoel Hamizrhi and other religious parties, who did not like it. The religious parties were afraid the new regulation would destroy the observance of Shabbat. Buses would not wait to resume their runs until 9 p.m. voluntarily, nor would theatres and movies give up their 7.30 p.m. performances.

Corporation's Denial. Shabbat or weekdays—the new measure would cause considerable inconvenience to the general public, but the Electric Company had said that it would save \$25,000 a month by thus cutting fuel consumption.

Among others who read the announcement on Monday about the introduction of double summer time were the executives of the Palestine Electric Corporation. They promptly announced that they had never made any such request to the Minister of the Interior and could not imagine where the Minister had got the idea about those \$50,000.

Actually the Minister of the Interior was not alone in having made the request but he had made it through the papers on his desk. He had been told by the Electric Company that it would save \$25,000 a month by thus cutting fuel consumption.

As usually happens in critical moments in the Ministry of the Interior, the Director General, who had already resigned the previous week, tried to explain the whole affair to the Knesset Internal Affairs Committee, whose members were all opposed to the idea. Finally it was announced that the Government's readiness to yield to reasonable requests, and not allow questions of false prestige to stand in the way.

Even without the clock-pushing incident, the electric companies were very much in the news this week. The Moslem Brotherhood, now once again legal, and with a powerful hold on the imagination of the backward depressed classes, to whom religious and revolutionary ecstasy are virtually inseparable.

Hilali proved himself insufficiently ruthless to break the Waifa's power. His standing suffered from the economic crisis which followed the fall in cotton prices. He negotiated with the British but could not bring enough back to satisfy nationalist opinion. Sirry, so far, has given no sign of any intention to fight the Waifa, and if, as believed, he is preparing for early elections, the Waifa will be back in power. He has announced no economic programme, while in his terms of reference, an inquiry "into the possibilities of reducing the prices of electric current." Both the companies and the Government, however, had a new system of calculations in mind: electricity prices would go up progressively with increases in consumption.

By S. Ellahn HOPES RISE FOR GERMAN DEBTS

PROSPECTS for a final settlement between Germany and her numerous prewar and postwar creditors are now felt in financial and official circles in London to be good. It is now thought possible that the talks may be successfully finished before the end of July.

One reason for this has been that the German delegation, led by Herr Ahs, has managed to improve on its original offer for settling the debts. This has altered the whole tone of the talks.

Another reason is that the American delegation, led by Mr. W. L. Pierson, is now understood to be reasonably optimistic that the American bondholders, who walked out of the conference crying the one dreadful word "Discrimination," can after all, be persuaded to return.

Major Snag. This walk-out, representing a major disagreement between Germany's American and European creditors, in now one of the few important snags preventing a general settlement of the debts question. It is felt, however, that now the general atmosphere has so improved, the American bondholders' Council will hesitate to wreck the wider negotiations by the single issue of the gold clause in the Young and Dawes Loans — the issue on which they withdrew.

Both Loans contained clauses providing that repayments would be tied to the value of gold. Such clauses were once rather more common than they are now, and were designed to protect investors against arbitrary fluctuations in the exchange rates of currencies on the gold standard. Today, the strict observance of the gold clause would have made it impossible for Germany to repay her bondholders with even a fraction of them was the Greek Woman.

by whom the Greek Woman was played by Mrs. Shapira. Mrs. Shapira was the first time as the voice of the Greek Woman in the Greek Woman and the Greek Woman. Mrs. Shapira was the first time as the voice of the Greek Woman in the Greek Woman and the Greek Woman.

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ACCORDING TO CAIRO REPORTS

Hussain Sirry Pasha has at last succeeded in forming a cabinet, but all the omen suggest that it will be even shorter-lived than its predecessor. The fact that its members are politically unknown is not intrinsically damning; to be an experienced politician in Egypt need not of itself be a recommendation. But the fact that Sirry Pasha tried hard to bring political personalities into his cabinet and failed, is significant. His first attempt at cabinet making failed because Mortada el Interior, a tower of strength in Hilali's cabinet, declined to enter.

It is not difficult to understand why membership of the cabinet is no longer so attractive; every Egyptian cabinet finds itself in an impasse. On the one hand it must promise the public to satisfy Egypt's national aspirations, which include apparent disregard of the Sudan's national aspirations. On the other hand it must avoid head-on conflict with the British, since, as experience has shown, this can only lead to compromising defeats, and to a situation entirely out of the government's control, as it nearly did last January. The cabinet's economic difficulties are equally intractable: over-population and ill-health, under-capitalization and over-bureaucratization are aggravated by the fall in the price of cotton, threatening the whole country with bankruptcy.

Any government which hopes to hold on to power in Egypt must deal simultaneously with three problems: it must break the power of the Waifa, or he broken back; it must restore the badly shaken confidence of businessmen, workers and peasants in the possibility of economic stability and progress; it must reach some sort of understanding with the British and Americans. The Waifa is far more than a political party of the West European type. Its tentacles are deeply thrust into every field of national life, in the army and police, in commerce and administration, in the village community, and in religious life. Behind the Waifa, moreover, looms the Moslem Brotherhood, now once again legal, and with a powerful hold on the imagination of the backward depressed classes, to whom religious and revolutionary ecstasy are virtually inseparable.

Hilali proved himself insufficiently ruthless to break the Waifa's power. His standing suffered from the economic crisis which followed the fall in cotton prices. He negotiated with the British but could not bring enough back to satisfy nationalist opinion. Sirry, so far, has given no sign of any intention to fight the Waifa, and if, as believed, he is preparing for early elections, the Waifa will be back in power. He has announced no economic programme, while in his terms of reference, an inquiry "into the possibilities of reducing the prices of electric current." Both the companies and the Government, however, had a new system of calculations in mind: electricity prices would go up progressively with increases in consumption.

British policy still appears to be to seek a formula which will prove successful if it is backed by the King, the Army, and by a judicious mixture of threats and promises from Britain. America's role and attitude are more difficult to discern. The American Embassy in Cairo consistently disavows any intervention in Egyptian affairs, but in Egypt any American discussions with Egyptians have led people to jump to the conclusion that America tends to back up Egypt's claims. This belief would appear to be fortified by the tendency for American leaders and observers to proclaim that Britain is "on the way out" in the Middle East, and that the United States would be better off dealing directly with the Arab nations. The belief is perhaps understandable. The Americans have as yet had few dealings with the Arabs, while the British have a formula which will make collaboration with Arab States, and even by Sirry, in the Middle East Command possible, only serves to show that ideas die hard.

THEATRE NOTES

Peer Gynt' Notable Success
 Hitherto, "Peer Gynt" by Henrik Ibsen, translated by Erik Goldberg, directed by Sigmund Romberg, conducted by Frederick Ben Zvi, choreography by Gertrude Kraus.

THE Habimah evidently did not need the approval of any particular reviewer for the news to get about that Peer Gynt was a play of exceptional merit. When I went to see it for the second time, I was almost as thrilled by the exciting young audience as by the beauty of the staging and the undiminished magnificence of Ibsen's conception. Unlike most of Ibsen's plays, which concern themselves with a particular problem of a particular period, Peer Gynt has a timeless quality which made Shaw exclaim when he first saw this play performed in Paris in 1896 "He has the same effect on the imagination that Hamlet, Faust and Mozart's Don Juan have had."

In the production of the Habimah, Sandro Malmquist, of Sweden, both directed the play and designed the settings. He gave it one of the most beautiful settings I have seen in many years. The dance, groupings and colour were superb. The flights of imagination which went into the creation of the terrifying creatures in the troll world and the horror making madmen in the lunatic asylum were balanced by the humour of the caricatures in the four industrialists.

Throughout his wanderings and adventures Peer Gynt unfolds as a man with no conscience in search of a self which does not exist. His witness to his sinfulness and cannot find them, and he does not recognize that his only great sin is the desertion of Solveig, whom he does not even remember. It is only when he hears the song of the old and blind Solveig that he recalls this faithful woman, and in her he finds some kind of redemption, not because of any deed of his, but because of that fact that he has lived in the heart of this woman who loved him.

Shimon Finkel was very unsatisfactory as the young Peer, good as the middle-aged Peer and excellent as the old Peer. In the very long first act, Finkel is supposed to be under the influence of

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JUNE 28, 1953



By KENNETH HARRIS

I know that the Americans like to blame the government for everything, but I never thought they would go so far as to pass a law compelling it to keep its hands off the weather. But there it is, passed by the Senate, and now going up before the House of Representatives, a measure which prevents the President from trying to make it rain.

The main purpose of the bill is to set up a government inquiry into all those private groups who are either trying feverishly to make it rain by artificial means, or who are equally feverishly and by equally artificial means trying to stop the artificial rain from falling. As the Senate Committee which sponsored the bill said: "It is high time we found out who is doing what and to whom."

It certainly is. Over in the State of Washington, in the North-west corner of the United States, there is almost a civil war going on — Wets on one side, Drys on the other. The Wets are the big wheat growers on Horse Heaven plateau. The Drys are the cherry growers, down in the valleys. Rain in June for the Heavenly Horsemen means bashed after bashed of extra wheat. Rain in June for the Sherrybim means split cherries and split profits.

Three years ago the H.H. hired a platoon of professional rainmakers, who flew through the clouds in planes and seed-bombers with silver iodide crystals. Result: lashings of wheat, lashings of split cherries.

Overdone. This year the Sherrybim's patience was exhausted. They too hired rain-pros—some say the same ones—who dove-bombed the clouds, not seeding, but over-seeding them, so that the clouds dropped if anything less rain than they would have without any seeding at all.

If you want the scientific explanation of this, you can have the one I have been given. Clouds are made up of tiny droplets too small and too light to drop. Seeding with silver iodide introduces centres or nuclei around which these squeamish droplets collect until they form a drop with sufficient energy to drip. But if you overseed, you introduce so many nuclei that these miserable droplets collect around which they are too small to drop. Seeding with silver iodide introduces centres or nuclei around which these squeamish droplets collect until they form a drop with sufficient energy to drip. But if you overseed, you introduce so many nuclei that these miserable droplets collect around which they are too small to drop.

Storm Clouds. This civil war between fruitsters and grainsters would probably have gone on in a steady, hearty, clean, kind way had not nature taken a hand and introduced a complication which is turning a decent war into a riot. In the past ten days a number of storm clouds have come in over the State from the sea. The sky above Washington is now full of clouds and the over-seeding Sherrybim, who up till now were doing very well, cannot tell which are the Heavenly Horsemen's clouds and which are nature's neutrals. The H.H., of course, are not letting on, so the Sherrybim have nearly bankrupted themselves rushing around in planes and shooting silver iodide into the air from mobile ground generators at a cloud that looks as if it might be about to rain on them.

Drys Have It. Having studied the all-round strategic situation, I think the Drys are going to win. Before this new turn in events, the Wets were getting pretty fed up with their seeding platform, who were not making enough rain to compensate for the dollars they were paid to make it. The rainworkers complained there weren't enough clouds for them to work on.

Also, a highly-placed source in a Dry circle whom I carefully seeded with Scotch, has leaked to me the news that the Sherrybim have a secret weapon. A Mr. Hubbard is working with a new chemical which he claims "can dry up a continent."

ON THE AIR

Jerusalem, at 8:30 P.M. TEL. AVIV. 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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IN SEARCH OF AN AIM

By Lisa Lowenberg

YOUTH movements leaders, teachers, psychologists, all unite in declaring that they are in search of an aim. It is not a search for a new aim, but a search for a new meaning to the aim already set. One aim of this process — not unexpected by all those who understand the impact of two wars and a mass immigration — is the change of meaning to become a work like Zionism has become a subject. It no longer denotes an ideology, but stands for every kind of superfluous moralizing.

Zionism, to our young generation, has become a fact. It is a truth to speak of its necessity — in the opinion of these boys and girls — since it exists and will, they are convinced, continue to exist. They have witnessed little of the great struggle that made national independence possible, and even if they have, it is not in their nature — nor in that of any other youth — to derive inspiration from the past alone.

Disappointed Generation

These boys and girls are not cynical, as some people claim. They long for guidance, and hanker after new values. They feel disappointed because the world seems conquered & ready. They often begrudge the generation immediately preceding them their opportunity for a display of courage, and they envy them the chance of proving their value by sacrificing themselves so that the country might be ours. They ask themselves whether there is nothing left for them to achieve, whether they are just the heirs of a stronger generation, doomed to listen to the legends that have already been woven round those fabulous "palmachniks" who defied an enemy superior in number and equipment and emerged victorious.

The time has come to help this generation. It is the task of the leaders of the nation and those responsible for education to provide the ideology which fits our reality.

The ingathering of the Exiles is the next step in the realization of our national aspirations. It is made possible by the establishment of the State and its initial stage.

mass immigration, is reached.

We should now show the children that the greatest tasks still lie ahead: the absorption of these, their artificial, newcomers. Once our youth realizes that the coming of the future by daily hard work, lowering of our standard of life, renouncing of all luxuries, is pioneering, too, since it breaks new ground for the absorption of the newcomers, they will feel less alienated, and will realize that they constitute our only hope for the future. It is this feeling of being essential to the well-being of the nation, the realization that a lot depends on their efficiency and working capacity that must be inculcated in the young generation.

Daily Work

They must be shown that a nation is not created by bloodshed only, but above all by the sweat of daily work; that the front is everywhere; in the schools where every waste of time and material weakens the already depleted economic resources of the State, in the workshops, in the factories, and in the army. Let them understand that saving and exploiting the existing goods of the nation is creative too. Now is the moment to create an ideology of work, to lay the foundations of a civic motive that will increase productivity, produce crops and colonize the soil.

The youth movements have until now not done enough in the field of immigrant education. Youth movements should be encouraged to take upon themselves a greater activity in the moshavot and receive in return the minimum assistance required for transport in order to do their work satisfactorily. They should open youth camps within the confines of the moshavot, attract the children there, teach them, guide them and initiate them into life in Israel.

Responsibility

The vastness of these tasks should provide our youth with new values and aspirations. They should be taught by the enlightenment of being involved in a process of re-education and re-formation on a nation-wide scale and feel that they share the responsibility for the success of this vital problem.

Naturally this switch-over can only be accomplished with the help of the youth

movements whose closely restricted ideology has until now proved an obstacle. Their discrimination within the State, their artificial position, have created great problems which can no longer await solution.

Agricultural work will always be one of the mainstays of our national existence, and the place of the communal settlement in our social order seems certain. It is, however, permissible to inculcate our children with the conviction that servants of the State, scientists, scholars, educators, who live outside the kibbutzim, are less valuable to the State?

If the State is to prove true to our hopes it must accord equal honour to every one who works and does his duty irrespective of all ideology. Farmers will never lack appreciation, but those who serve the State to the best of their ability deserve our respect and our gratitude to no small measure, too. As soon as our youth feels that the vision is broadened and the social discrimination practised by youth movements abolished, there will be no better settlers in communal settlements, but more satisfied, idealistic youth in the towns in essential professions.

Anti-Trachoma Crusade

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

LOW countries of the Middle East and India are meeting problems of the kind through various well-known programmes was outlined recently at the U.N. Social Commission session.

The individual country programmes were considered in their relationship to the programmes for the blind and the visually handicapped being carried out in some countries by the U.N. and several U.N. specialized agencies.

In Israel, said Dr. G. O. Lotan, trachoma — once had been eliminated, but has reappeared following mass immigration. He hoped a broad international attack on the disease would be possible.

Lotan also said Israel has taken special measures to help blind immigrants, including the provision of work opportunities for them in small shops.

As part of the U.N. activity, it was announced that the United Nations would

cooperate with the Egyptian Government in establishment of a demonstration centre to open this summer. The United Nations will provide a Braille printing plant and initial staff members, among other assistance.

Other countries are being assisted in their activities by U.N. experts and through fellowships and scholarships which will enable representatives of various countries to learn advanced methods of aiding the blind.

(USIS)

(NANA)

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Strength is indicated by the rate at which the sound waves move, especially while the strain is being built up. First yarn and then fabric properties are investigated in this way. Three years now have been devoted to such a study on cordage fibers.

Out of all this, says Williams, "have come mathematical expressions, far superior to any previous methods, for predicting the performance of fibers in yarns and fabrics."

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

APPROXIMATELY \$500.

A series of plans of synthetic fibers, ranging from nylon to glass cloth, are being made every year throughout the world. About half this production is in the United States.

It cannot be said, however, that one is better than another. Everything depends on the purpose for which the material — rope, cloth, yarn, etc. — is intended. Now, for the first time, it is possible to design fibers or fabrics for specific purposes.

For this reason The Office of Naval Research is supporting extensive studies along these lines at the fabric research laboratories at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Special techniques are being developed, it is reported by Dr. Simon Williams of these laboratories, to determine the qualities of materials which may enter into anything from sails to sailors' shirts or hosiery.

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Spot Light on the 'Madricha'

By a Special Correspondent

THE modest "madricha" is coming in for a share of well-deserved, but rare attention now that WIZO's Instruction Department is celebrating its 25th anniversary. These are the women who do much of the hard practical work involved in "integrating the newcomer."

The madricha or instructor may be a specialist with a degree in agriculture or home economics or she may be a lay worker whose professional preparation consists of a six-month intensive course in cooking, laundering, mending, household management, hygiene and public health. For all, and especially the latter type, a natural endowment of tact, patience and forbearance is a sine qua non; in addition, she must usually have a chattering knowledge of four or five languages.

The limited number of professional social workers, teachers and doctors cannot possibly maintain close daily contact with each family in a given moshava. Nor is it, in fact, their function to explain elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation, to teach parents in providing proper nourishment and care for their children, to explain the mechanics of shopping with a ration book or dealing with Government authorities. These and the thousand small details of daily life are the province of the social welfare instructor. She runs a clothing distribution store and an infant feeding station. She visits each hut and tent: she'll try to persuade a woman to use a primus stove instead of the fire hole in the ground; she'll arrange for medical care for an ailing child; she'll demonstrate methods of cooking disease-free foods; she'll even try to convince reluctant newcomers of the advantages of the flush toilet!

Long Process

It's a tough job and very often a discouraging one. One WIZO instructor despondently told us of the oriental mother who wanted to put her ailing baby in the moshava day creche, but reconsidered the matter when told the fee was IL3 monthly. How could she be expected to have so much money, said the mother, if she had to pay IL1.500 for half a bottle of black market oil? It's at this level, as soon as the immigrant arrives in the country, that the welfare instructor starts the long process of "integration" and re-education. Most of these instructors, of course, are themselves immigrants of not too long standing. As a rule they are employees of WIZO or the Moshavot Hagdudim, though a percentage of their salaries is contributed by the Ministry of Social Welfare. Because of the cut in the Ministry's budget, the number of instructors in the moshavot has been reduced to about one-half. This means that the essential guidance provided by the instructor-treasurer must now be delayed or often entirely dispensed

with, with a resultant reduction in the speed with which immigrants are absorbed into the active life-stream of the country.

Twenty-five years ago when the Instruction Department was founded, the country was confronted by something of the same problem. 1927 was a year of terrible economic depression and the Jewish immigrants of the Fourth Aliya were finding it hard to put down roots. Money was scarce and work hard to find. Many lived shantytowns on the outskirts of Tel Aviv continuing a ghetto-type existence. Gardening, argued Mrs. Frieda Masoroff who mothered the idea (a quarter of a century ahead of the Moshav Hagdudim) would not only provide fresh food and a possible source of income, but would also help attach the immigrant to the land. Over the course of the years, WIZO gardening instructors have helped tens of thousands of families in the towns, suburbs, villages, workers' settlements, etc. The flourishing gardens and small hold farms in such places as Holon, Kiryat Haim, Kiryat Avoda, Kiryat Anan, Kfar Malal, Kfar Saba, Migdal, and a hundred other settlements were first planned and laid out by the itinerant madricha. In cooperation with the Biological-Pedagogical Institute of Tel Aviv, they founded vegetable and flower gardens in kindergartens and schools, and it was eventually made a compulsory subject for elementary school teachers.

Culinary Arts

Almost simultaneously with the beginning of gardening instruction, the Department struck out along a then completely unexplored road and organized cooking courses and demonstrations for housewives, which culinary notions were bounded by the adage that "meat was the best vegetable." Even in "those good old days," meat was expensive and rather a rarity on the ordinary workman's table. The indefatigable madricha, pots and pans piled into her basket, assembled her pupils in a public building and showed them how to use scraps of raw vegetables, and invented such new dishes as "marak perot" (fruit soup). During the late twenties and thirties, cooking and house-keeping instruction was extended even to the kibbutzim where a joint WIZO and Hagdudim survey had shown nutritional conditions to be in a "shocking" state.

Now, for its 25th Jubilee the Department has been promised a mobile kitchen by the WIZO Executive so that its instructors may be spared some of those long dreary hikes or bus rides and so that they may reach the most outlying villages and settlements.

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